

THE TREASON TRIAL. BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF SOME OF THE ACCUSED.

Mr. Oliver Tambo. African attorney in partnership with Mr. Nelson Mandela (also one of the accused) in one of the few African law firms in South Africa.) Holds position of acting secretary-general of the African National Congress. Born in 1917 in the district of Bizana in East Pondoland, of illiterate parents. He attended a mission school up to the fourth standard and in 1929 entered the Holy Cross Mission in the district of Flagstaff where he passed standard six. Without funds for further education he remained at the Mission for two years till in 1934 he entered St. Peter's Secondary School in Johannesburg which had then just begun its secondary course. Was awarded a scholarship for five years and this enabled him to matriculate and enter Fort Hare as a science student. Majored in physics and mathematics and then started to study for an education diploma. During this course was expelled from the College for his part in a student dispute with the authorities. In 1943 began to teach at St. Peter's School where he was the science, maths. and music master. Studied law in his spare time, wrote his attorney's admission examinations, served articles with a firm of attorneys and then set up in partnership with Mandela. (As schoolmaster at St. Peter's taught, among his pupils four other of the accused : Joe Matthews, Alfred Hutchinson, Duma Nokwe and Henry G. Mokgothi). Became secretary-general of the A.N.C. when Walter Sisulu was banned from that organisation. The evening after he was released on bail in this treason trial, he was arrested, together with his fiancée, on a charge of being out in an African township without a "night pass" after curfew hour. Was subsequently released by the police. The following morning married a nursing sister. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Johannesburg.

(Photograph sent by seemail.)

Professor Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews. Vice-principal of the Fort Hare University College. Member of the national executive of the African National Congress. Treasurer of the Cape A.N.C.

Born in 1901. In 1928 married Miss Frieda Bokwe daughter of the late Rev. John Knox Bokwe, a noted African missionary, musician and composer. Has two sons and three daughters. One son, Joseph Matthews, is also on trial for treason.

In 1923 was the first African graduate of the University of South Africa from the Fort Hare University College (established in 1916). Holds a Bachelor of Arts degree, a Diploma in Education. Was the first African law graduate from the University of S. A. Studied for a Master of Arts degree at Yale, and did post-graduate study in anthropology at the London School of Economics. In 1925 was appointed headmaster of the Adams College High School; In 1936 was appointed lecturer in social anthropology at Fort Hare; in 1945 was appointed professor and head of the department of the Fort Hare African Studies Dept, From 1936 to 39 did anthropological work among the Barolong of British Bechuanaland and published papers.

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Prof. Matthews (continued.) In 1936 was appointed by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies as a member of the Royal Commission on Higher Education for Africans in British East Africa and the Egyptian Sudan. In 1941 was elected president of the Federation of African Teachers' Associations. In 1942 was elected to the Native Representative Council established by the Government in terms of the 1936 Native Representation Act; resigned in protest against government policy trends in January 1950. Executive member of the S. A. Institute of Race Relations in 1947. In 1949 elected president of the A.N.C. in the Cape and a member of the Congress national executive. In 1952 appointed Henry Luce Visiting Professor of World Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, New York In 1956 at retirement of Principal of Fort Hare was appointed Acting Principal pending the appointment of a successor to the retiring principal.

Among material published by Prof. Matthews : The Educational Needs of the African; Marriage Customs among the Barolong; An African Policy for South Africa; The Black Man's Outlook (in the Saturday Review of May 1953); South Africa: A Land Divided Against Itself (Yale Quarterly Review 1953) etc etc.

The Reverend James Arthur Calata. Priest in charge of St. James Mission, Cradock. Cape Province. Born in the district of Kingwilliamstown in 1895. Primary school education at the Rahula St. Barnabas School. Trained as a teacher at St. Matthews' College and later as a theological student. In 1921 ordained Deacon. Was principal of St. Cyprian's Higher Mission School at Korsten, Port Elizabeth and assistant missionary at Port Elizabeth. In 1928 transferred to Cradock St. James' Mission where he is still in charge of a mission of Africans and Coloured people.

Joined the Bantu Union in 1924 and in 1930 the African National Congress. Became Cape Provincial president until June 1949 when he resigned in favour of Prof. Matthews. In 1936 elected secretary-general of the African National Congress and Speaker. Resigned from secretaryship in 1949 to be ~~replaced~~ by Walter Sisulu. Re-appointed Congress Speaker in 1953.
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Was first president of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation. (This body called the Bloemfontein Anti-apartheid conference last year.)

Has been Pathfinder Scout Master; secretary of the Joint Council of Europeans, Coloureds and Africans; Is still Divisional Commissioner of the Cape Division of the African Scout Movement.

Holds King George V Jubilee Medal, Scout's Medal of Merit, Scout's Silver Wolf Medal.

Home searched in police raids of 1952, 1955 and 1956. Banned from all gatherings, including ~~church~~ church services in 1952 for six months. Was permitted attend church services after two months. Marriage licence was withdrawn in 1953. Railway concession certificate taken from him in 1954. Annual permit to buy wine for sacramental purposes reduced to monthly permit.

(Photograph sent.)

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Mr. Walter Max Sisulu. Born 1912 at Engcobo in the Transkei. Attended Anglican Mission School. Left school when 15 years old and in fourth standard. Left for Transvaal to work in the gold mines. Was found to be too young, so started work in a dairy. Later worked in a bakery where he led a strike for higher wages, was dismissed. Then established a newspaper agency. Took part in African community cultural activities, music and singing. Became interested in local politics in 1936. Joined the African National Congress in 1940 and the following year was elected branch chairman. In 1947 was elected to the Transvaal provincial executive, and in 1949 was elected secretary-general of the organisation. Was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1952 and restricted from leaving Johannesburg for six months. In 1953 travelled in Britain, Israel, The Soviet Union, China, Poland. In 1954 was re-banned for two years and again in 1956, two months before the expiry of the first ban. Wife is a nurse. Has four children.

Mr. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. Born 1918, the son of Chief Henry Mandela of the Transkei. Is an attorney in partnership with Mr. O. Tambo. Holds law degree of the University of South Africa. Joined the African National Congress in 1944. Was National president of the A.N.C. Youth League in 1951 and 1952. Was Volunteer-in-chief of the Defiance Campaign of 1952. Was elected president of the Transvaal Congress in 1952 and 1953. In 1952 was confined by the Minister of Justice to the magisterial district of Johannesburg for six months and also prohibited from attending gatherings. In 1953 sentenced to 9 months imprisonment (suspended for two years) for his part in the Defiance Campaign. In 1953 ordered to ~~resign~~ resign from the African National Congress in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act. In March 1956 confinement to Johannesburg and prohibition from attendance at gatherings extended for a five year period. Three children aged 12, 6 and 2.

Dr. W. Conco. Medical practitioner ~~who~~ who was deputy president-general of the African National Congress before he was banned from participation in Congress activities.

Born in Natal in 1919 of a family that had been farm tenants and had acquired a small holding. Parents had had limited education but struggled to send their son to school, four miles from their home. Grew up among children who were herdboys, and all offspring of poor, struggling parents. After passing his standard six examination in the local school, went to Marianhill Institution where he commenced a teacher-training course. (This was in 1934). This training course lasted five years and then entered for matriculation examination. Dr Conco writes: 'I never had any intention of becoming a teacher and if I spent five years training to be one this was because at that time secondary education for Africans was so limited that you just had to train as a teacher to be an 'educated African'. I applied to Adams College to write my matriculation examination but when I arrived I found that the College authorities had decided against any students from teacher training courses entering for the matriculation examination as they almost invariably failed. I remained in that College for only a few days for when it was suggested I spend three years preparing for the examination, instead of two, I left and went back to Marianhill.

Dr. Conco (continued.) There I completed the examination in two years, gaining a first class pass, and better symbols than all the Adams College students who had spent three years over the course. I am told that thereafter Adams College reversed its policy of rejecting teacher-training students for the two year course"

Spent one year at Fort Hare in a pre-medical course and then completed his medical degree at the University of the "itwatersrahd.

His practice in Umzimkulu in the Transkei is among a community of poor Reserve peasants. Is Honorary Medical Officer to a small Reserve hospital of 40 beds.

Mr. Leslie Massina. Born in Johannesburg in 1921. Left school to work in a factory. Father, 68 years old, has been a member of the Congress since the year it was founded : 1912. Mother is a former school teacher and staunch member of the Anglican Church.

After working in a toy factory, worked as a checker in a laundry and dry cleaning establishment. Working conditions in this industry in 1946 were bad and workers voiced their grievances openly. Leslie Massina came forward to help the trade union organising, and 3,000 workers came out in a successful strike.

Was elected chairman of the factory committee where he worked and later union organiser, then, in 1952, secretary of the National Union.

Deuring the defiance campaign, served as deputy volunteer-in-chief. In 1953 was appointed acting secretary of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions and subsequently became secretary-general of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions. Member of the National executive of the A.N.C. Elected to the Dube Advisory Board while in prison on the treason charge.

Chief Albert John Luthuli . President-General of the African National Congress.

Born 1898 at Solusi Mission, Southern Rhodesia. This is a Seventh Day Adventist Mission. His father was John Bunyan Luthuli, second son of Chief Ntaba Luthuli of the Abasemakholweni tribe. In this tribe chiefs are elected.

Education : Groutville Primary school also Edenvale Training Institution. Trained as a teacher. Taught at an intermediate school at Newcastle, Natal 1918-19. Went to Adams College in 1920 for further training and then taught there until 1935. (He was at Adams College at the same time as Prof. Matthews.)

Was President of the Natal African Teachers' Association; Chairman of the Congregational Churches of the American Board; President of the Natal Missionary Conference; Executive member of the Christian Council of South Africa; Natal President of the African National Congress; and finally President-General of the African National Congress.

Was elected chief of his tribe and held that position until deposed by the Nationalist Government which put before him the choice of his chieftainship of continued participation in Congress activity. He was a member of the Native Representative Council until it was abolished by the Nationalist Government.

Visits overseas: To India as a delegate of the Christian Council to the International Missionary Council. To the United States in 1948 at the invitation of the American Board Mission. He attended the North American Missionary Conference representing all the Protestant Churches.

Mr. Kesval Moonsamy. Worked formerly for a large dairy but resigned in 1956 to become a full-time organiser of the Natal Indian Congress. Is chairman of the Natal Dairy Workers' Union.

Joined the Natal Indian Congress in 1945. Participated in the 1946 Passive Resistance Campaign when he served a term of four months' imprisonment. Took part in the June 26th 1950 strike against ~~xxx~~ apartheid legislation. Is vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress.

Mr. Dickson Lungile Fuyani. Organiser of the A.N.C. Defiance Campaign in the Peddie District of the Transkei. Is now branch secretary of the New Brighton (Port Elizabeth) branch of the Congress. Works as a messenger for a Port Elizabeth firm. Is married, has three children.

Mr. Billy Nair. Is secretary of six Natal trade unions (among them the Tea and Coffee Workers' Union, Tin Workers' Union, Chemical and Allied Workers' Union). Is also an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress.

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Mr. Philemon Pearce Duma Nokwe. First African barrister in the Transvaal. Born in Evaton, Transvaal (near Johannesburg) in 1927. His father was a shoemaker. Educated at St. Peter's Secondary School, Johannesburg. Matriculated in 1946. In 1949 graduated from Fort Hare University College with science degree. In 1950 gained University Education diploma. From 1951 - 3 was a teacher at the Bantu High School in Krugersdorp, Transvaal. In 1953 was dismissed from his post as a teacher. No reasons were given but this government action followed his serving a prison sentence for during the 1952 Defiance Campaign. Was a member of the batch of defiers under the leadership of Mr. Patrick Duncan. In 1953 travelled to Israel, Britain, China, the Soviet Union, Poland. In 1955 passed LLB examinations at the University of the Witwatersrand. Admitted as an advocate in the Supreme Court of the Transvaal in 1956. Dr. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, refused him permission under the Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Act to occupy chambers in the building used by Johannesburg barristers in the European area. Is still without chambers.

In 1945 joined the political youth movement of the African National Congress and later was active in the Congress. In 1954 was served an order confining him to the magisterial district of Johannesburg for two years and prohibiting him from attendance at gatherings. Was in 1956 elected assistant secretary-general of the African National Congress.

Married with two children.

Mr. Wilton Zimasile Mkwai. Regional Volunteer-in-Chief of the Eastern Cape and New Brighton (Port Elizabeth) branch of the African National Congress.

The Port Elizabeth branch has been the most powerful in the Congress since the Defiance Campaign when the movement reached great heights among the people. Mkwai was one of the important leaders of this period.

Born in Middledrift Cape in 1923. Secretary of the African Textile Workers' Industrial Union, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage Branch. Also treasurer of the New Brighton branch of the Congress, and a most capable organiser and fund raiser for the many campaigns of the Congress and the numerous court actions in which Congress leaders have been involved.

Mr. Elliott August Nzimeni Mfaha. Provincial Volunteer-in-Chief of the Cape African National Congress. Former secretary of the Cape Congress Youth League.

Born at Stutterheim in 1925. His studies at Lovedale Institution were interrupted by his family's poverty but he later matriculated by private study.

Played an important part in the 1952 Defiance Campaign and was arrested during the campaign and awaited trial in the Stutterheim prison for six weeks before being given a suspended sentence under the Suppression of Communism Act. The Stutterheim local authority charged him for illegal residence in that town but he won this case. Was sacked from his position as a clerk in the East London Municipal offices for his political activities and since then has been out of employment and unable to find work anywhere in Stutterheim (because of his political work.)

Is a sports fan and plays rugby.

Mr. Leonard Bert Lee-Warden. M.P. Aged 43. Born in London, England. Arrived in South Africa 20 years ago. Served his apprenticeship as a compositor in the printing industry. Elected to the Union House of Assembly as Native Representative for the Cape Western seat in December 1955. (Constituency numbers about 100,000 African voters on a communal roll. Voters must satisfy education and property qualifications.) Elected to Parliament despite a ban imposed on him by the Minister of Justice which prohibited him from attending any gatherings for two years. He was thus prevented from attending election meetings during his campaign.

During the Second world war served with the South African forces for $5\frac{1}{2}$ years in East and North Africa.

MR. P.J. Hodgson. Born 1910. Married. Four children - the eldest 21 and the youngest 9 years old.

Was a member of the Firemen' and Enginedrivers' Union. Foundation member and official of the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union 1933-40. Was the chairman of the Mineworkers' strike committee in 1940. Debarred from Northern Rhodesia in that year. Enlisted in the armed forces in November 1940. Served with 4th S. A. Armoured Car Regiment 7th Armoured Division (The Desert Rats.) Discharged with rank of sergeant and 30 per cent war disability pension in May 1943.

Appointed national secretary of the Springbok Legion in May 1943. Appointed by Smuts' government to National Advisory Council to Directorate of Demobilisation in 1946. Appointed ex-servicemen's representative to the National Soliders' and War Workers' Re-employment Board 1946. Both positions held until these Boards were dissolved by the Nationalist Government.

Member of the Communist Party of S. A. until its dissolution in 1950. Foundation member and first national secretary of the S. A. Congress of Democrats, Removed from this position and that of national secretary of the Springbok Legion in 1953 by order of the Minister of Justice, in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act. Banned from attendance at gatherings for two years, and then for a further five years.

Mr. Gopallal Hurbans. Born 1915. Merchant and farmer in Natal. Joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress. Vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress. Chairman of the Natal Vigilance Committee on the Group Areas Act. Presided over one of the sessions of the Congress of the People held at Kliptown, Johannesburg on June 25 and 26 1955.

The Reverend Douglas Chadwick Thompson. Born in Manchester, England in 1905. Came to South Africa as a child of 18 months. Grew up in Pretoria. Was apprenticed and qualified as a steel moulder in the Railway Workshops, Pretoria. Presented himself as a candidate for the Ministry of the Methodist Church of South Africa in January 1928. Accepted after had completed the examinations. Served as a Probationer Minister in the Central Circuit, Johannesburg. Went to England for training at Richmond College, Divinity School of London University. Returned to South Africa in 1930. Has since served in a number of Transvaal circuits and is at present Minister in Springs. Ordained in 1933 in Durban.

Has been chairman of the Mental Health Society of the Witwatersrand for the last ten years; and has served on many other welfare bodies : the Child Welfare Society, the Cancer Appeal Fund, etc. For six years was chairman of the Temperance and Social Welfare Dept. of the Methodist Church of S. A.

A member of the World Peace Council since 1950. Visited Britain during the Festival of Britain in 1951, and Paris, Prague, Berlin, and the Soviet Union and Hungary in 1953. National Chairman of the S. A. Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union; National Chairman of the South African Peace Council.

Two children : a daughter who is a teacher and a son who is a military cadet.

Mrs. Helen Joseph. National secretary of the Federation of South African Women.

Holds a B.A. Honours (English) degree of the University of London; and the Diploma of Social Studies of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Co-opted
Before the war taught for three years at a girls' school in Hyderabad, India. Married in South Africa. Broadcast book reviews for the S.A. Broadcasting ~~Company~~; was hon. organiser of the Durban Indian Women's Social Club. From 1942-6 was a Welfare Information Officer in the S.A. W.A. A. F. and in 1946 was appointed Senior Welfare Information Officer. From 1946-8 Acting Director of the John Gray Community Centre and in 1948 a part-time lecturer at the Witwatersrand University in the Social Studies Department. In 1949 and 50 was Supervisor of Community Centres for the National War Memorial Health Foundation.

Is now secretary of the Transvaal Clothing Industry Medical Aid Society (21,000 members, largest industrial benefit society in S. A.)

Has been chairman of the Creche Management Cttee of the National War Memorial Health Foundation (responsible for establishing first creches in the clothing industry : one for Whites and one for Coloureds.)

In 1954 elected member of the first national executive committee of the Congress of Democrats. Still a member, also member of the African Education Movement cttee , responsible for organising training courses for cultural club leaders.

Elected first national secretary of the Federation of South African Women and one of the chief organisers of the women's anti-pass protest demonstrations to the Union Buildings, Pretoria.

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Mr. Pieter Beyleveld. Born 1916 on a farm in the Orange Free State. Grew up in South West Africa. Educated there in Windhoek. Joined the S. A. forces in 1940 and after serving with the Technical Service Corporation was attached to the First Field Battalion throughout the North African campaign. Transferred to Special Signals at the beginning of 1945 and placed in charge of the Afrikaans section of the South African Forces' Radio Cairo. Discharged in January 1946.

Became a member of the Springbok Legion in 1944. Member of Middle East Council of the Legion in 1945. Became full-time secretary of the Pretoria branch of the Legion in 1946 and elected to its national executive later that year. Elected national chairman of the Legion in 1952.

WAs national organiser of the S. A. Labour Party during the 1952 general election campaign.

Present occupation : businessman.

Married with one son aged nine years.

DR. Mahomed M. Motala. Medical practitioner. Born 1921. Educated at Sastri College, Durban. In 1939 went to Bombay where he studied at Wilson College and then took degree of M.B. B.S. at Grant Medical College (Bombay) in 1947. Returned to South Africa in 1948. While in Bombay was associated with cultural and political students' movements. Was general secretary of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana 1944-5.

Work as a medical practitioner has also connected him with social welfare work as the Friends of the Sick Association.

Is vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress. Chairman of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress. In 1955 was chairman of the Natal Midlands Regional Committee of the Congress of the People.

Supports wife and daughter, elderly sister and widowed sister's daughter in Pietermaritzburg.

Mr. I.C. Meer. Born 1918. Educated at Sastri College in Natal, University of Natal (B.A. degree) and University of the Witwatersrand (LL.B. degree.)

Was secretary of the Natal Teachers' Union in the early '40s.

(Many Natal Indian teachers were then paid a salary of £5 a month).

During the 1946 Passive Resistance campaign was secretary of the Transvaal ~~xxxxxx~~ Indian Congress and served on the South African Passive Resistance Council. Was an executive member of the S. A. Indian Congress.

Vice-president of Natal Indian Congress until 1954 when both he and his wife were banned under the Suppression of Communism Act from all Congress activities. Served terms of imprisonment in 1946 and 1952 campaigns.

Practises as attorney at Verulam, Natal.

Three children.

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Mrs. Florence Matomela. Born in Port Elizabeth in 1910. Educated at Adams Mission, Natal. Married with ~~nine~~ nine children, only five of whom have survived. In 1948 first heard of the Congress movement and joined it in 1949. Volunteered for the first batch to defy unjust laws in the 1952 campaign and was imprisoned for six weeks. In 1953 was arrested under the Suppression of Communism Act - sentence of nine months hard labour suspended for two years,

In January 1954 was arrested in Grahamstown for her part in a campaign to abolish the beer hall. The charge was withdrawn. Has been in and out of prison for political offences. Banned in 1952 and again in October 1956 for two years from attending all gatherings.

Her husband is looking after her children.

Dr. G.M. Naicker. President of the South African Indian Congress and a leading Gandhi-ite.

Born 1910. Medical practitioner. Educated in Edinburgh and Dublin. Married with two children.

During the war when the Smuts Government passed the Pegging Act in terms of which land ownership and occupation were pegged, Dr. Naicker led the group of Congress members which opposed the leadership which sought a compromise by accepting residential segregation if the right to trade was unhampered. Dr. Naicker's group (then known as the Nationalist Bloc) was eventually expelled from the Natal Indian Congress and this led to the formation of the Anti-Segregation Council, with Dr. Naicker as president. At the 1945 annual general meeting of the Natal Indian Congress Dr. Naicker was unanimously elected president and he has held this position ever since.

In 1946 led a group of volunteers to court imprisonment for defying the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act. Served two ~~terms~~ terms of six months' imprisonment hard labour in Natal during this passive resistance campaign.

In 1952 led the first batch of resisters to defy apartheid legislation and thus launched the Defiance Campaign in Natal. Served a prison sentence of one month's hard labour.

In 1947 together with Dr. Y.M. Dadoo attended the First Asian Conference and visited India, travelling to the riot areas with Mahatma Gandhi.

Has been banned from gatherings and has had his movements restricted by government banning orders which expired one week before the treason trial commenced.

Mr. Reginald K. September. Born in 1923. Organised the National Union of Distributive Workers and the African Commercial and Distributive Workers' Union in Capetown in 1945. In Port Elizabeth did trade union organising in the textile industry. In 1951 became secretary of the Franchise Action Council which on May 7 1951 organised a strike against the abolition of the Cape Coloured franchise. Was a founder of the S. A. Coloured Peoples' Organisation in 1953 and served as its secretary and later chairman. Married. Two children, aged 6 and 2.

Among the accused are three Ministers of Religion. Two are prohibited (under their bail conditions) from delivering sermons and the third, the Rev, Thompson, has to submit his sermons to the police for scrutiny.

Three barristers are unable to practise for the duration of the trial, as are a number of attorneys and doctors.

The great majority of the accused are Africans earning very low wages and liable to ~~be~~ lose their homes) as well, possibly, as their employment) if they do not make prompt rent payments.

Among the accused are two couples with three young children each : Mr. and Mrs. J. Slovo of Johannesburg and Mr. and Mrs. E. Shanley of Durban.

CANNON COLLINS

Difficulties and hardships as a result of the arrests and trial.

1. Among the 156 accused in the trial are the national, provincial and local leaders of the Congress organisations of the African, Indian and Coloured people, as well as the officials of many trade unions and other bodies. Some Congress committees have been almost completely stripped of their personnel. (Nevertheless the Congress organisations are continuing with their work).

2. The trial is clearly to be of long duration. It has been ⁱⁿru^houred and said in the press that 10,000 documentary exhibits alone are to be produced. By the 7th day of the preparatory examination five police witnesses had produced less than 1,000 documents. Evidence of speeches at meetings and conferences and other evidence from all parts of the country is yet to be called. Estimates of the possible length of the preparatory examination vary from two to five months and at this stage it is difficult to predict how long it will take.

A great many of the accused come from outside Johannesburg and have had to leave their work, their homes and their families for the duration of the trial. All the accused from outside centres are being accommodated in the homes of Congress members in Johannesburg.

In all areas local welfare committees have been set up to visit the homes of the families of the accused, to bring them food, help with rent payments and other needs.

3. A number of the accused have already been victimised by their employers and dismissed.

Mr. Patrick Malao aged 29 was employed by a transport firm as a statistical clerk. He had worked for this firm for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. He was paid off the day he was released on bail.

Mr. Boh Ngwendu worked for an insurance company as a canvasser. He was dismissed. Mr. Henry Tahabalala was employed for six years as a clerk. He was dismissed the day he was released on bail. His wife, a domestic servant, asked permission to visit him while he was in prison and was likewise dismissed. This couple has two young children.

Mr. Piet Mokgofe, aged 49, worked in a paper factory. He was dismissed. His wife, a school teacher, is on maternity leave.

In Port Elizabeth there are 17 accused : four ~~xxxxxxxx~~ women and 13 men.

Two women and one man have trade union positions. One man is unemployed because his firm dissolved before the arrests. Another is a student.

Two men are uncertain of their positions because their factories closed for the Xmas holidays before they were released on bail. Of the remaining ten six have already been dismissed from their jobs. The most glaring case is of a man aged 50 who has been employed by the same firm for 17 years. He has a wife, three children and a mother-in-law dependant on his earnings.

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